

THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, MARCH 11, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 1 a.m.: Fair weather, variable winds, slightly colder in northern portion, stationary temperature in southern portion, rising barometer, preceded in extreme southern portion by falling barometer.

The first regular cabinet council under President Cleveland was held yesterday. It was remarkable in that its members were present punctually on time; it will also be remarkable because of the reforms which it will set in motion.

LIBERTY county has not only added a new name to the roll of temperance counties, but a new star to the galaxy of orators. A correspondent writes that in his matchless addresses to the people in favor of dashing the wine cup to the ground, Colonel Larry (anti) fairly electrified his audiences. Thus does the power of the press become manifest.

The railroad strikes in the west are becoming serious. The first general strike was on the Western system, which crippled the shipment of freight in Illinois. This was followed by the strike of the Texas Pacific and the Missouri Pacific employees in Texas, paralyzing business in that state, and making a freight blockade in New Orleans. Now the Missouri Pacific and other roads centering in Missouri have joined in, and the freight business of the entire west is affected.

Bismarck's missing dispatch is about to become one of the problems of history. It was written nearly a year ago, as a notification to England of Germany's projected colonial scheme, never delivered, and only used when called upon for an explanation as to why it had not been sent. But Grantville has already denied that it was ever delivered. This denial was reiterated in the house of commons yesterday, and Bismarck stands in a questionable attitude before the world.

THE LATEST REPUBLICAN FRAUD. We have already alluded in these columns to the Backbone land grant, amounting to about seven hundred thousand acres of lands, patents for which were issued by Teller, secretary of the interior, just before his term of office expired. Teller is now a member of the senate. He claims that the patents should have been issued long ago. He says the patents have been withheld for three years. The matter has been frequently referred to congress during that time, but no action was taken. Teller's strongest defense, however, lies in the fact that he is able to shift the responsibility of issuing the patents to the shoulders of the outgoing administration.

According to his statement a special meeting of the cabinet was called (doubtless in response to the demands of the Gold-Huntington lobby), to discuss the question. At this special meeting of Mr. Arthur's cabinet, it was decided that the patents should issue, and accordingly, Teller issued them. The clerks in the general land office worked all day Sunday, and day and night on the 31st and 3d of March to "adjust" the land grant of the New Orleans and Pacific road—that is to say, to give seven hundred thousand acres of the people's lands to a speculative syndicate. By this transaction a pair of railroad speculators has been put in possession of land worth at least \$3,000,000.

The grant was made to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad company on condition that the road should be completed in five years. The line was to have been completed in 1876. At the expiration of the time not a mile of the road had been built—it had not even been definitely located; but the company behind it had, on the strength of the grant, issued millions of bonds. At the end of ten years the company pretended to take some steps towards building, but not a mile of the road was placed under contract. About this time, or a little before, the New Orleans and Pacific railroad company was organized. This company went before congress and insisted that the grant which had been made to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg road should be forfeited and transferred to it. Congress was not willing to make the transfer, though it was willing to make the forfeiture. The public lands committee of the house was unanimously in favor of such action.

At this juncture, the New Orleans and Pacific road announced that it would build its line without any grant, and it did go on to build, making a connection for the Southern Pacific to the gulf. The New Orleans and Pacific then endeavored to force an assignment of the lapsed grant, hoping to have it legalized either by the affirmative action of congress, or by the refusal to forfeit the original land grant. The grant was transferred, but not until the corporation to which the grant was originally made had built a portion of its road. In the congress just adjourned a strong effort was made to forfeit the grant, the house of commons, public land, reporting in favor of forfeiture, but Senator Van Wyck declares that legislation on the subject was prevented by trickery. When it was known that a determined attempt would be made by the Gold-Huntington lobby to secure the issue of patents on this dead grant a majority of the members of the senate and committees of both houses joined in a protest to the secretary of the interior, but their protests availed nothing, and the patents issued, and the administration of Mr. Arthur went out conniving at fraud.

THE OKLAHOMA INVASION.

The boomers are preparing to invade the Indian territory in large numbers. Six companies of the Ninth cavalry and General Hatch are near at hand, awaiting invasion from Washington. The new invasion will not consist, as before, of one body; the colonists will enter the territory at a given time and at a dozen widely-separated points; and General Hatch will find it very difficult to drive back with a force of three hundred men ten times that number moving by divisions towards the Cherokee strip, as it is called.

The boomers are not without a plausible defense. They ask the president to revoke all military orders, and to order as many arrests as he deems expedient; the arrested parties to be tried in the civil courts, to the judgment of which the boomers promise implicit obedience. They ask a determination of the right of settlement on the coveted lands in the courts. Judge Foster, of the United States district court, has already rendered one decision in favor of the boomers, and they profess a great desire to get before the courts.

As a line of defense they show how lenient the government has been to the cattle men; and by implication ask for the settlers equal opportunities. Captain Couch, the leader of the boomers, has been arrested, and an affidavit that he recently filed shows this view of the case. We give the document in full:

State of Kansas, Sedgewick County.—Captain W. L. Couch, being duly sworn, on oath says he is familiar with the country known as Oklahoma, having traveled over a large part of it at various times, and affirms that there is, to his knowledge, no law existing in the territory of Oklahoma country—that is to say, that portion of the territory south of the Cherokee outlet—being Bufo, B. & Martin, Fitzgerald, Ross, McDaniel and Cattle company, Wyo. Cattle company, King company, Hudsons, Tins, Williams Bros., standard oil company, H. H. Campbell, J. H. Anderson, Belleplaine Cattle company and Butler company. Affiant states that each of the above-named ranchmen have good permanent improvements, such as houses, corrals and fences, and affirms further that the whole of Oklahoma is occupied by bona fide settlers.

The colonists are undoubtedly hasty. They should at least give the government time to determine its policy, and time, if need be, to perfect its title to the lands in the territory not set apart as Indian reservations. It is understood that negotiations between the government and the Indians are necessary to give the government a just title, and the boomers who occupy, in large part, good farms in Kansas, should restrain themselves until the lands are formally thrown open for settlement. But, say the colonists, there will then be no lands to occupy because the cattle-men will have very fertile areas enclosed with barbed-wire fences. The case, it is very plain, is a complicated one, and the president and Secretary Lamar, and all the rest of the cabinet, will not be apt to readily see a way to justice all around. If, however, the boomers will wait upon a test case in the courts, it would be infinitely better to settle the matter in that manner, than by putting General Hatch's cavalry at work to drive out men who think the law and all the equities are in their favor.

OUR COTTON MILLS.

The Boston Herald shows by private advice there is a large foreign market awaiting the mill-owners of this country, when cotton-mill-owners here will seek it in earnest. To gain such a trade they must meet the mill-owners of England, and circumvent them. Our selling agents must, in that case, exchange their inertia for energy and commercial sagacity.

The market referred to is in China. In 1883 America marketed 48,287 cases of domestics in Shanghai, and in 1884 the sales aggregated 62,888 cases, the southern mills furnishing the courser lines. But this increase was not due to the activity and push of our merchants or mill people, but to the fact that two large English houses heavily increased their purchases of American cottons for the Chinese trade. The British, in other words, control a trade that should be in the hands of the mills that can undersell; for certainly if English houses can find a market for American goods, a wider market awaits our mill-owners if they will seek the trade with energy and business skill.

There is a demand in China for American cotton goods, in preference to the clay-filled goods made in Manchester. This fact may account for the purchase of our goods by English houses, and it, at the same time, shows where a market can be found that would keep every mill in this country busy. Shanghai is only one of many Chinese ports, and at some of them the competition with English goods would not be so keen as it is in Shanghai. Our Boston contemporary very properly thinks our mill people should descend at once from theory to actual business, and seek the Chinese trade, instead of letting English enterprise sell all their own goods they can dispose of and then step in to sell the goods we make. "There is," adds the Herald's informant, "a foreign market lying ready for American cottons sufficient to keep all our mills busy year in and year out. Our mill-owners are not half awake. While they are growling over the tariff and a hundred other things, the Britishers are dusting around getting the cream of a trade which we might as well have."

EDITOR HALESTADT will never get used to the scenery on the blooming banks of Salt river.

The headings of editorials are very misleading. The Boston Herald, for instance, has an article on "Stopping an Empire of Gas," which, strange to say, is not an attack on Uncle Evans.

The Russo-Alban troubles are creating great discontent in the minds of the western editors. These men, it seems, are straining every muscle to prevent war in that section.

A MAN on the flood-tide of success may say and do many queer things and the world is with him. Even his hobbies will be respected and people will consider his eccentricities delightful. But every thing changes a change when misfortune comes. Mr. Chadwick has long been a collector of bric-a-brac, old books and rare relics. In his days of prosperity people praised his taste and judgment in this line, but since he has, in a great measure, lost his popularity he is very severely criticized. He is charged with buying them at exorbitant prices, and purchasing, in a single day, one hundred hats for which he had no use. Some of the leading English journals go so far as to intimate that the premier's mind is seriously unbalanced.

There is a lesson for at least some of the office seekers in the fact that no matter how early they call at the white house, they find President Cleveland hard at work.

The Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal says that the whites in Washington city are vile. It probably gave the star editor a good thrashing.

STEWART HUNTER, the returned gambler, stands in a recent scene in Louisville, Ky., that during his life he had been guilty of every crime in the calendar, from taking a man's money to his life.

OLD MAXIMILIAN CANNON is 96 years old, but is still able to say wig wig to Pennsylvania.

A VERY sad case of alcoholism is reported from Galveston, Texas. David Smith and his wife resided in a pleasant little cottage and were surrounded with all the comforts of life. The husband was forty-four and the wife thirty-seven. They had no children. Some years ago Smith induced his wife to share with him the pleasures of an occasional social glass, and the habit rapidly took possession of both. Recently the two have been hard drinkers. They would shut themselves up in their pleasant little home and drink for days at a time. Three weeks ago they commenced their last spree, and three days later, when thoroughly saturated with whiskey, they retired to rest. Early in the night Smith died in horrible convulsions, and four hours later the wife expired in the same way. The bloated and distended faces of the pair presented such a repulsive sight that the neighbors promptly moved for their bodies. A servant in the house stated that for two weeks past Smith and his wife drank three quarts of whiskey every day. The unfortunate victims are represented as having been well educated, fine looking and of good standing.

The postoffice address of the star-eyed goddess of reform is supposed to be Louisville, Kentucky. The old girl stays where the pies are ripe all the year round.

The New York Tribune admits that men of wealth and power, men of ideas and of statesmanship, have been chosen to represent the state in Mr. Cleveland's administration. We are glad to hear this—but now that the Tribune has made this admission, does it expect the solid south to tumble and join the republican party? That is the price that the government usually asks for telling the truth about the south?

WILLIAM COLLINS, Hugh Conway and Katie Gaborian are very famous writers, but they are altogether too vain. They think that their elaborate plots throughout with madhouses, prisons, murders and detectives are sensational, but they are weak, commonplace and dull by the side of the telegraphic columns of modern newspapers. Come to them all of whom die. At Calais, Me., a thrilling romance has recently come to light. Several years ago a wealthy and highly respectable gentleman died, leaving \$50,000 to his seventeen-year-old daughter, and \$10,000 to her guardian, a Frenchman named Louis Roche. Roche died in a French chateau, and the dead man during his life was really a dead fellow. He induced the girl to marry him before she was eighteen, converted all the property into money, and took his wife to France, where they settled near Lyons. In the course of time several children came to them, all of whom died. Four years ago Roche, tired of his wife and induced her to convey all her property to him. After securing this he cut her throat and threw her body into the Seine. A peasant rescued the unfortunate woman and dressed her. Her memory of past events was completely gone, and she had forgotten her name. She married the peasant and lived happily with him. Last summer a severe attack of illness restored her memory. She told her story to the peasant, and he begged several wealthy people in Lyons to help her. A suit was commenced against Roche, and the wronged woman is now in Lyons hunting up witnesses to aid her in recovering the property. She will get a divorce from Roche and have her marriage legalised with the man she married. Roche will probably go to prison for a term of years. Is anything more sensational than this to be found in the novels of the period?

It is thought to be important that Uncle Evans and Brother Blaine had a long political conversation the other day. It is thought that Brother Blaine dropped off to sleep before Uncle Evans reached a comma.

Meat of the northern correspondents sent south belong to the same class. They are a wash-pot of fellows, and they write just what they think will suit northern readers. It was announced a short time ago that the Boston Herald had written the Brooklyn Eagle with southern letters written fairly and in an honest spirit. To some extent the fellow has kept his promise. But his New Orleans experiences are a little too remarkable. He says that it was almost impossible to talk to southern writers about the tariff, and that the ill-natured friends against the north. The untidiness of these women annoyed the correspondent. For a wonder he does not charge them with snuff dipping, but he describes their old and new gowns, and their hair and aversion to soap and water. His boarding house, a good one for New Orleans, was uncleanly, and a butter dish and a butter knife had been unknown in it until preparations were made for the expedition. This silly wretch expects still more to be deceived, and he is writing to the Boston Herald to tell him to believe that well-to-do southern people who have always spent money lavishly and traveled extensively in this country and in Europe are ignorant of the uses of even the most common articles of necessity and comfort. It is not a matter of surprise that these correspondents, while lying in their beds, and they are hired for that express purpose, but it is astonishing that they do not trum up more plausible stories. They are frightful bunglers at the business.

EDITOR MCCLURE refuses to be nominated for president by Editor Dana. This is unkind. In our opinion, when one editor nominates another the editor nominated has no right to decline. We hereby nominate Editor Dana.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

JOHN BOYLE O'BRIEN is also coming south to lecture. LOUIS ROBERTS, at Turin, is in excellent health. The king of Siam has 243 children, and he is only 30 years old.

The Manchester Union thinks respect for the national flag is increasing with amazing rapidity. The smallest families in this country are found in Memphis, where there are only 4.21 persons to a family.

To sum up, says the Philadelphia Times, half the cabinet is of statesmen and half of politicians, with Endicott to top off.

ATROCITIES the times are hard, 140 new corporations were organized in New York last week, with an aggregate capital of \$2,740,000.

BISHOP COX is trying to organize an "inter-denominational congress," to meet in New Haven next May. Its object is to promote a feeling of unity.

CONGRESS passed a bill putting General H. J. Hunt on the retired list as a major general, but Mr. Arthur vetoed it. General Hunt is well known in this city.

Our largest cities of the world are, in order, London, Paris, New York, New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. New York, New York, it would crowd Paris for second place.

Two money editors of the New York Herald says the southern railroads are getting the attention of capitalists. They are considered more promising than the roads that are fully developed.

SEYMOUR W. CUNNINGHAM, of Mississippi, was once district attorney in north Mississippi, and held no other office until Governor Lowry made him T. Lamar's successor. He is considered a lawyer of the first rank.

President did not attend church last Sunday, and it is said that he will not attend any particular church regularly, to avoid being "seen."

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AN ORPHAN'S HOME.

THE "APPLETON" CHURCH HOME IN MACON.

A Monument to its Generous Donor—Other Mention From Macon.—The Female Deaf and Dumb School—Macomb, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—The Appleton Church Home in Macomb, Ga., was dedicated yesterday.

MACOMB, Ga., March 10.—[Special.]—A somewhat unusual looking building stands in a roomy enclosure on Johnson street, just above St. Paul's Episcopal church. The marble tablet fastened above the wide doors in front contains this legend: "The Appleton Church Home." The construction of the building was the work of the Appleton family, and it was dedicated yesterday.

When asked to state the origin of the home, Sister Margaret, the good lady in charge, said that it was the existence to the liberality of Mr. William H. Appleton, of New York, a member of the firm of D. Appleton & Co. He gave \$25,000 with which to purchase the grounds and erect the buildings. The home is built of brick and is two stories high. On the right, the hall is entered, is a neatly furnished reception parlor, containing a large table, and a number of chairs. This is the place where the children are received. On the left is the chapel. This is a small room, and contains a handsome organ. The chapel is used for religious services.

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